



"Between my government and a foreign nation, I never ask a question: MY GOVERNMENT IS ALWAYS RIGHT."—Gen. Taylor.

—For President—
General Zachary Taylor.

For Governor,
Major James S. Rollins,
of Boone.
For Lieut. Governor,
Gen. Nathaniel W. Watkins,
of Cape Girardeau.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1847.

Divine Service may be expected in the College on Thursday, 25th instant—Thanks-Giving day.

LOUISIANA.—The Whigs have elected one Congressman. The delegation stands as in last Congress. Legislature loco, by a decreased majority.

MISSISSIPPI.—But partial returns. The whigs have elected one Congressman—a gain.

NEW JERSEY.—The whigs have carried 12 Senators to 7, and in the Assembly they have 39 members to 20 Locos. The loco candidate for Governor is elected.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Whigs have routed the Locofocos in New York, in every direction. The value of the victory can best be determined by the following summary of the result, which is taken from the New York Express:

The Senate consists of 32 members, all of whom, by the new constitution, are elected this year by single districts, for a term of two years. We are satisfied that the Whigs have elected at least 24 of the Senators, and perhaps 25—thus giving a majority of 16 or 18 in this important body, who are to vote, in 1849, for a United States Senator, in place of John A. Dix, Locofoco, whose term expires in March, 1849.

The Assembly, elected for one year by single districts, consists of 128 members, of whom the Whigs must have elected at least two-thirds, and perhaps more.

Thus, the Whigs, after the first of January ensuing, and for the first time since 1841, will have control of all the branches of the State government, except the Judiciary, viz: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, canal commissioners, and State officers, with a majority of the Senate and Assembly.

The majority for the Whigs in the State is TWENTY THOUSAND, on the Lieutenant Governor and other State officers. In the city, the Whigs elected the four Senators and eleven Delegates, and the Locofocos five Delegates. The aggregate majority for the Whigs in the city, was 3,585.

FLORIDA ELECTION.—Three counties still remain to be heard from; but it is ascertained that the Whig majority in the Senate will be five, and in the other House, either four or six.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.—The powder mill of Messrs. Luffin & Smith, in Green county, N. Y., exploded on the morning of the 1st instant, killing three of the workmen, 4,000 pounds of powder were in it, and the explosion was distinctly heard seventeen miles.

COURT MARTIAL.—The trial of Colonel Fremont is progressing at Washington.—Col. Benton (father-in-law) and W. C. Jones, (brother-in-law) are Fremont's counsel. We will try and give a summary of the trial in our next.

GEN. TAYLOR COMING HOME.

Gen. Taylor has asked leave of absence from the army for six months, and his request has been granted. He expects to reach New Orleans by the first of December. He will receive such a reception as none but the Father of his Country ever received. He has been from his family and private business more than two years and a half.

WHIG MEETING IN CHARITON.

The Whigs of Chariton county held a meeting in Keytesville on Monday, the 1st instant. Casper W. Bell was chairman, and W. H. Switzer Secretary. Resolutions were passed in favor of the nomination of John G. Miller for Congress, and also expressing a preference for Gen. Jno. B. Clark, as the Whig candidate for Governor, and Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. Six Delegates were chosen to the State Convention, viz: J. V. Turner, J. P. Williams, Dr. J. H. Allen, Wm. A. McClure, Wm. H. Switzer, and Casper W. Bell.

Dr. Champion, the originator of the ague medicine which bears his name, died recently at his residence in Bellville, Ill.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

JOSEPH COOPER, Esq., handed us a letter a few days since, from his brother, STEPHEN COOPER, who emigrated to California, last year, we believe. The letter is dated, "Napper Valley, St. Francisco Bay, Upper California, June 5th, 1847."

Mr. Cooper says he is much pleased with the country. He was five months on the route, but feels amply rewarded for all his trouble and toil. His wife has entirely recovered her health, which was very bad several years before he left. The valley in which he resides is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles wide, and seven hundred long—is very healthy—"no winter, neither thunder and lightning"—produces grain, fruits, wine, &c., in abundance—excellent grazing—timber and water scarce, but plenty of the latter can be had by digging from fifteen to twenty feet. Oats are as common as the grass on the prairies in Missouri, and red clover nearly as plenty. "Oats nor wheat do not fall down—no cheat in wheat—no horse-flies, snakes, or other pests; grizzly bear, elk, deer and antelopes very plenty in the settlements." "The best speculations in the country are in lands. The government is fortifying the entrance to the bay. Ships are more common in the bay than steam boats at Boonville."

"Prices of produce of the country:—wheat, \$1 per bushel—plenty, and crops fine; corn, the same; butter, 50 cents; chickens, same; eggs, fifty cents per dozen; potatoes, \$3 per hundred pounds: the demand for these articles very great. Labor of all kinds very high. Money plenty."

"There is a great variety of climate in this country; one day's travel from where I live, west, the summers are disagreeably cool; and one day and a half, east, very hot; still a little further east, and the California mountains are now white with snow. A man can stand in his tracks, and be in full view of all this variety of climate."

Mr. Cooper states that Frank Woods, who went out with him, died, soon after getting into the country. He sent in with the letter from which the above information is obtained, a newspaper called the *Californian*, published at San Francisco, by Robert Semple. It is a very neat little paper, and has been published upwards of a year.

THANKS-GIVING.—Thursday next is the day designated by the Governor, for "Thanks-Giving to Almighty God for his blessings upon us as a People and Nation." We hope this recommendation of the Executive will be generally observed. This day—25th November—has already been designated by a majority of the States, as a day of Thanks-Giving—and it is expected that it will be universal. What a beautiful spectacle, to behold an entire nation, scattered over such a vast scope of country, simultaneously engaged in returning Thanks to the Giver of All Good, for His Blessings and Mercies!

Let the day be observed.

The *New York Sun* says many of the wealthiest capitalists of England and the Continent have resolved to remove to the United States, where enterprise has more activity and freedom, and where there is ample scope in the various departments of industry for safe and profitable investments. This determination, it is said, has been hastened by the appearance of things in the old world, threatening revolution, anarchy and repudiation.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.—As the Rev. Mr. Tappen, chaplain of the alms house at New York, was concluding his opening prayer, during Divine service, a few Sabbath since, his voice faltered and he suddenly fell in the pulpit in an apoplectic fit. The venerable man sank during the night, under universal paralysis.

MR. C. F. JACKSON.—We announced last week that Mr. Jackson had gotten the nomination for Governor, at the Randolph meeting. He met with some opposition, however, as will be seen by the following, from the *Paris Mercury*—

We were forcibly struck with the independence and manly bearing of Mr. McKinney, of Huntsville; he declared publicly in the meeting, that C. F. Jackson had, in Sullivan county, collected a few of his friends together and held a meeting without the knowledge of the democracy of the county or the town in which the meeting was held, and had the delegates instructed to go for his own nomination. And Mr. McKinney said that the mad who would thus stoop to cheat, and defraud the democracy out of a nomination, would, when placed in power, abuse that power.

It is looked upon as a matter of certainty that Tea can be successfully cultivated in several of the Southern States, as their climate is precisely similar to that of tea-growing districts of China.

PROMOTIONS.—It is reported that the Government is determined that no promotions shall take place in the army in Mexico, or no appointment to fill a vacancy, unless made from those actually engaged in the service of the country, or from those who have rendered efficient service during the war.

The ground was covered with snow at Weston, on the morning of the 13th.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Randolph county, held at the Court house in the town of Huntsville, on Monday, the 8th day of November, 1847.

On motion, Judge Thomas P. Coates was called to the chair, and W. R. Samuel appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then explained by George H. Burckhardt, Esq. in a few brief and eloquent remarks.

A committee was then appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting. During the absence of the committee, Gen. John B. Clark addressed the citizens in an eloquent speech, urging the Whig party to select men as their standard bearers who were able and willing to vindicate the principles which they advocate, and refute the ultra doctrines advocated by their opponents.

The committee returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted—

1st. That the Whigs of Randolph county cordially approve of the recommendations of the Central Committee, and will appoint delegates to the Boonville Convention, to be held on the 1st Monday in April next.

2d. That the delegates appointed to represent the county in the Congressional and Electoral district Convention, to be held at the same time and place.

3d. That the following named persons be and they are hereby appointed delegates, to wit: George Burckhardt, Sen., Harvey Patton, P. C. Collins, John Burton, John W. Sears, Thomas P. Ruby, Henry Herndon, and Wm. Cleveland.

4th. That JAMES S. ROLLINS, of Boone county, is the first choice of the Whigs of Randolph county for Governor; and that Gen. ROBERT WILSON is their first choice for Congress, and Gen. JOHN B. CLARK is their second choice, and that the Delegates be instructed accordingly.

5th. We hereby nominate Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency, and request our delegates to assist in forming an Electoral Ticket for him.

6th. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and copies furnished the Fayette Times and *Paris Mercury*, with the request that they publish them.

THOS. P. COATES, Pres't.

W. R. SAMUEL, Sec'y

CLAY COUNTY.—The Whigs of this county had an enthusiastic meeting on the 1st inst., in accordance with the recommendation of the State Central Committee. Maj. JAMES M. RILEY acted as President, and JAMES H. MOSS as Secretary of the meeting. A committee of five, consisting of E. M. Samuel, Capt. O. P. Moss, Robert H. Miller, Wm. V. Hodges, and Jos. T. Fields, reported the resolutions. They approve of the proposed Convention, but suggest that it be held on the 3d Monday in January, 1848. They also set forth—

That the time has arrived to do something for Missouri, and that such a system of internal improvement should be commenced as the wants of trade demand, and which alone, in our opinion, will elevate the State to that stand which her vast resources and unequalled soil entitle her, and enable our farmers to compete with those of our neighboring States.

That we present the issue of a liberal, wise and prudent system of internal improvement, and invite the co-operation of the democratic party in its prosecution not only by words but by deeds.

That if the other counties in this Congressional district concur with the delegates appointed by this meeting to the State Convention, they are requested to unite in selecting a Whig candidate for Congress.

That in obedience to the public opinion of the nation, to our feelings, and to the highest impulses of patriotism and national gratitude, we hereby present the name of Gen. Zachary Taylor, as a candidate for President in 1848.

That we conceive it unnecessary to hold a national convention to nominate a Whig candidate for President and Vice President, because the people have already fixed upon Gen. Taylor for President, and the Whig party will, doubtless, everywhere as this meeting does, request the Whig members of Congress to select a candidate for Vice President.

That as in union and harmony alone there is safety, the Whig party of Clay county have pledged themselves to forget old differences, and to rally as one man for Whigs and Whig principles.

That a mass meeting be held on the 1st Monday in May next, in the town of Liberty, to select a Whig candidate for the Legislature, and in the meantime we would recommend the policy of holding township meetings throughout the county. That Wm. L. Smith, Alfred M. Riley, Merit Tillery, Robert H. Miller, Thomas C. Gordon, Coleman Young, Madison Miller, Strother McGinnis, James H. Moss and John E. Pitt, be hereby appointed delegates to the Boonville Convention, with power to fill vacancies, should any occur.

Resolved, That Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan, and the officers and privates under his command, in the Chihuahua expedition, have won for themselves imperishable fame, and are entitled to the everlasting gratitude of the people of this country, and of Missouri especially; and that this meeting, in common with the Whigs throughout the State, would have delighted in rallying under the banner of the Hero of Sacramento, for the next Governor of Missouri; but as it does not meet with his wishes at this time, we hope an opportunity will occur when we can show forth our friendship for him at the polls.

The meeting was addressed in an appropriate manner by Col. E. M. SAMUELS and Col. PITT.

SENATOR HANNEGAN—A Fight.—We regret to notice during the last week, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, a quarrel took place between Senator Hannegan and a Mr. E. McDonald, which had its origin a year past in what is said to have been a mob, in which Hannegan was a party, and when McDonald says he got knocked into the canal, through the Senator's instrumentality. McD. has ever since threatened vengeance, whenever he should meet the Senator, and this was the first time the parties met. The Senator was attacked by McDonald—knocked down and trampled under foot, and his face horribly lacerated. After the Senator was released, he returned with a gun, for vengeance on McDonald, but he had escaped. Such scenes are much to be regretted.—*Cin. Gaz.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

We have dates from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. Gen. Lane entered Puebla on the 13th ult. with 3000 men.

Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister, arrived at Vera Cruz the 30th ult.

PUEBLA, Oct. 20 1847.

One thousand five hundred Americans entered Atlixco.

This will make our State Government remove to a distance, and carry along with it the guerrillas which have been doing so much injury.—They all (guerrillas) came from a distance—the population in our immediate neighborhood never having shown any great disposition to take up arms in this present war.

The principal part of the force recently under Santa Anna is understood to have marched for Queretaro.

Capt. Walker of the Rifles, was killed in the affair at Huamantla. Capt. W., in command of three companies, nine miles south of Puebla, met 9000 Mexicans, said to be under the immediate command Santa Anna. In charging Capt. W. lost his life.

Capt. Loyall, and 18 of his Georgians, and from six to ten of the Rifles were killed in the charge of Capt. Walker.

A duel was fought near Vera Cruz, on the 1st inst. between Capts. Warrington and White of the Louisiana battalion, with muskets. Capt. W. received a flesh wound.

A duel was fought about the 24th ult., between Capt. Porter of the rifles, and Capt. Archer of the Voltiguers. Capt. A. was shot but not dangerously.

Gen. Patterson's command has not left Vera Cruz.

Assistant Surgeon Tredwell died at Vera Cruz on the 24th ult.

Gen. Marshall is ill at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Smith has been appointed Governor of the city of Mexico. Gen. Shields, Captain Phil. Kearny, Capt. Davis, Lieut. Kiger and other officers will accompany him.

Col. Roberts, of the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, Lieut. Joseph D. Bacon, of the 6th Infantry; Dr. William Roberts, of the Medical Staff; Captain Pierson, of the New York Regiment of Volunteers, Lieut. E. B. Daniels, of the 2d Artillery; Lieut. Steen, of the South Carolina Regiment, Capt. Huddleston, of the 14th Infantry; and Lieutenant Shackelford, of the 2d Artillery, are dead.

The American Star says that the Americans have entered Orizaba.

The health of the army is far from being good. The city of Mexico was filled with rumors of peace. It was said that a quorum had met at Queretaro, and that the majority decided in favor of an amicable adjustment of difficulties.

A letter dated the 12th ult., received at the capital from Queretaro, says Pena y Pena had just arrived, in company with a few deputies, making the total number in the capital about fifty. It was thought, says the Star, endeavors would be made at once to organize a Government, which would settle the question of peace or war.

The military force at Queretaro consisted of about 1000, under Gen. Heredia.

One important fact is stated.—As late as the 19th ult., the foreign ministers in Mexico had not left there to follow the flying Government.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 11 A. M.

The steamer Washington has arrived at New York from Cherbourg, which place she left on the 24th ultimo.

By this arrival we have two days later intelligence from Liverpool. The Provision market was unchanged. Wheat was 2s. per 70 lbs. lower. Corn had declined 1 to 2s per quarter, and meat 6d per lb. Western canal flower was quoted at 2s a 26s. 6d. per bbl. Cotton had declined a penny from the rates current on the 19th.

Commercial distress was unmitigated; the Bank of England extending no relief. Failures and suspensions continued, and there seemed to be no decrease in the number daily announced.

The Cholera was ravaging Russia fearfully. Ireland was teeming with distress. Riots and collisions with the military continued.

England, France and Russia propose their intervention between the rival Swiss Cantons, which are on the eve of bloodshed.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NOVEMBER 18, 12 M.

The markets are depressed under the steamer's news.

THE LEAVES.—The leaves how fast they fall around us! A few days ago, and they came forth in all their beauty, and made the pleasant woods a grateful retreat.—Their beauty faded—they have been touched by the frost of death, and now they fall to perish in the dust.

Like the leaves of the forest, we come forth in beauty—pass on with the summer—and then sink to the earth. A few days only, and the rose fades from the cheek—the limbs are palsied, and our forms mingle with the dust.

Blessed are they who so improve life's little span, that the autumn existence and the hand of death are seen to approach, without exciting an emotion of regret or a shade of fear.

COMPLIMENT TO TENNESSEE.—John Van Buren, in his speech at the Herkimer, N. Y. Convention, said that enough government patronage had been used by President Polk upon Tennessee to have turned even Massachusetts into a Democratic State. This is a high compliment to the Whig integrity of Tennessee and well merited.

Capt. Turner of the Illinois troops, left this place yesterday for Washington on the steamer Bertrand. He is the bearer of despatches from Col. Newby, who was in command at Santa Fe when he left.

Capt. T. met Brig. Gen. Price near the Willow Spring.—*Weston Herald*, 13th.

Major McDANIEL has, unexpectedly, appeared as a candidate for Congress in the Second District. He is not content, it would seem, with the accidental honor of serving one term in that body.

The Ohio papers are calling upon Judge READ, who is charged with having committed a rape on a girl in his own family, to resign his place, or to establish the falsity of the charge. The affair has produced great excitement.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION AT PEROTE.—An election was held at Perote, on the 12th October, by the Pennsylvania Volunteers, for Governor, Canal Commissioner, &c. The vote stood: for Governor, Shunk, 66; Irwin, 20; canal commissioner about the same.

Correspondence of the Times.

CINCINNATI, October 30, 1847.

Messrs. Benson & Green—I have received the numbers of your valuable journal, which you have kindly forwarded to me in this city.—Be assured I appreciate the favor, and hereby return to you my grateful acknowledgments. At all times I am happy to hear the news from Missouri, and especially from Howard, that gallant old county, which I almost claim as my native spot of earth, and for which I feel an ever-increasing attachment. Though in Kentucky the light first beamed upon my mind, in Howard that mind grew, expanded, and came to its present state. Amidst her stately forests, her farm lands, and deep embowering dells, with all their dashing brooks and foaming cascades, my childhood and youth were spent. How, then, should I forget her?

Howard has ever proved true the cause of the country. She has ever vindicated the honor of the State. No county in Missouri has shown her willingness to sacrifice more, either of blood or treasure, for the common good; and if the State were to call on her at this moment for more troops to serve in the war against Mexico, or to repel invasion, notwithstanding the arduous services a portion of her citizens have but recently and gallantly rendered, a thousand glittering blades would leap from the scabbard, and be ready to drink the blood of the foe. Such is the character of her citizens.

The valley of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, which is intersected and watered by the Ohio and Licking rivers, is about twelve miles in circumference, and contains, according to estimate, 120,000 people. This spacious and fertile valley on both sides of the river is beautifully hedged in by a whole of the most slightly and romantic hills, the whole resembling an immense amphitheatre. The valley is almost one continuous city. Mount Auburn crowns the bluff towards the north, and to the north west stands the Astronomical Observatory, on Mount Adams.—This Observatory contains the largest Telescope in the United States, and is named in honor of the sage of Massachusetts. One branch of the Telegraphic Wires communicates with the Observatory.

The Telegraphic Wires of this city connect with Pittsburg, Richmond, Philadelphia and New York. The wires, you know are, of course, double, one to communicate and the other to receive intelligence. News is communicated instantaneously, without regard to distance. The *modus operandi* of conveying intelligence has often been explained—and I will not attempt to make it plainer. Dots and other characters are substituted for letters, and the telegraph makes these dots on paper, faster than a turkey can pick up grains of corn. The telegrapher then writes them out, and converts them into intelligible English. Through the kindness of the Librarian, I have not only had access to the Telegraph office, but also to the Library, consisting of 6,000 volumes.

A laughable story was told here a few days ago on a young Buckeye. It appears that Cupid had winged a shaft into his susceptible heart. The object of his affection resided in York State. In a fit of ecstasy he indited a few lines to his fair one. Thinking Uncle Sam's mail routes a slow method of conveyance, he brought his letter to the Telegraph Office, and desired to send it with the speed of lightning. The poor fellow was horror stricken when he learned that the seal must be broken, and that the words only, and not the letter, could take passage on the Telegraphic Wires. To say the least of it the Telegraph is certainly the most wonderful invention of the age. The world cannot exhibit a parallel.

Yesterday I visited Covington and Newport, in company with a couple of gentlemen, one from Providence and the other from New Haven. Our object was to see the environs of the city, and the LINDEN GROVE CEMETERY. This Cemetery is a beautiful green, neatly paved in, and contains an area of about 20 acres, handsomely ornamented by shade trees and shrubbery. A broad walk extends quite through the green, running from North to South. The space on the east and west of this main walk is divided into small compartments, suitable for family burial grounds. As yet only a few slabs of hewn stone mark the spots "where sleep the honored dead." The cemetery is entered from the north by an arched gateway, superscribed by an appropriate scripture quotation in gilt capitals.

The environs of Covington and Newport are said to be owned by Gen. Taylor and Mr. Southgate. They hold the land at a high price, and this keeps in check the growth of these handsome towns. There are at Newport barracks about 300 troops for Vera Cruz and Mexico.

Some days ago a redoubtable parson of this city, who was in the habit of underrating Kentucky's chivalry, went over to the Kentucky side of the river in company with several Ohioans. In their rambles and peregrinations they chanced upon a *turnip patch*, when all hands, with sharpened appetites, scaled the fence and began to dispatch the turnips. A lady hallooed at them from a cottage window. But they heeded her not.—At length, her patience becoming exhausted, she seized a rifle, advanced to the door of the cottage, and fired at the intruders as they ran, the ball passing through one of their hats, and frightening the rest as completely as if the Mexican guerrillas had been at their heels. The good parson has never, since that adventure, been heard to speak disparagingly of "Kentucky's Chivalry."

Respectfully, &c.,
J. T. HUGHES.

RILEY, THE DESERTER.—An officer of Col. Hay's Texas regiment, who was in the battle of Buena Vista, says that he recognized Riley in the contest and watched him closely. He said that Riley had a piece of artillery under his charge and seemed to act independent of any thing but his own will. He went over the field courting danger where it was thickest, and often caused our troops to wonder who it was among the Mexicans that so distinguished himself.

For the Moon's Lick Times.

AGRICULTURAL.

OCCIDENTAL ESSAYIST.
(No. 1.)

I propose, in a series of numbers, to devote a column or two of the TIMES, upon the subject of *Western or Missouri Agriculture*, yet not without glancing, occasionally, at Eastern usages, in this regard—as any sectional difference, in the pursuit of this important branch of industry, may suggest the expediency thereof, or as a reference to those usages may seem more fully to elucidate the subject under consideration.

All those who have read much upon the subject of Agriculture (and I wish in these essays proposed, that this term may be considered as embracing Horticulture) and its pursuits must be aware of the vast difference that exists, and must necessarily exist, from uncontrollable circumstances, between Eastern and Western Husbandry—between the occupations of the *Tillers* of an earth, requiring lime, guano, plaster paris and other manures, as auxiliaries, to forward the growth of vegetation, and the *Cultivators* of the dark, loamy, but light and foamy soil of Missouri.

This great dissimilarity regarding Eastern and Western culture must, of course, demand as great a difference in the details of the business of either section, and induce a variation of production corresponding with the several locations.

For instance: when, after the season of vegetation has closed, and the crops are secured, the farmers of the New-England States are engaged in hauling their manures, of various kinds, from their stables and barn-yards; and those in the vicinity of cities, in transporting the street-sweepings and offal of various sorts (purchased of their authorities, for this purpose, by the load) that by laying them upon their fields they may induce the embryotic vegetation and vigorous growth of their crops, during the proximate season—while they are busy with all hands in gathering and piling up the loose rock, scattered throughout many of their enclosures, that way may be made for the plough and they be removed and converted into lime, to spread again over their grounds, in another form—or when they are busily engaged in draining their low lands for cultivation or pasture; or damming some small stream or brook, that their meadows, by irrigation, may be fertilized for the production, in a large amount, of the grasses with which they are laid,—or in sub-soil ploughing (when the rocks kindly permit) that something new may be brought to light and mixed with the fertilizers, previously spread over the surface. While the Oriental farmer is engaged at these various occupations what is the employment of the Missouri farmer? Preparing the crops, grown during the past season, for market—Hemp or Tobacco, as the case may be; or in adding field to field engaged, that he may enlarge his "area of freedom." But he may be reflecting how he may *improverish* a field when the Tobacco grows too heavy, or the Hemp too large and high. These are no imaginary cases but such as are of common occurrence, both as regards Eastern and Western habits and employments.

Such being the vast difference between these two sections of the Union (agriculturally considered) and their concomitants, it must occur to every thinking reader of this Essay, that while the Eastern Husbandman has "a hard row to hoe," the farmer of Missouri has, comparatively, an easy time of it. Such is the fact. Here, a farmer who cultivates his land with judgment, selects his fields for the production of the various crops he intends growing with a due regard to their various capacities for production; pitches a moderate crop and keeps it in good order, rather than strive for a name of extensive cropping in the weeds, and, above all, takes care of his crop when grown, and puts it in good marketable order, must inevitably prosper with moderate exertion, and get rich if he is economical.

In the progress of these Essays, I shall be pleased to receive (through your office) communications from any of the practical farmers throughout this part of the country, whether asking or imparting information, upon any and all subjects, touching the *Agriculture of Missouri*, for I am satisfied that, with proper management and industry, and without another acre cleared or in cultivation, the productions of this State may be doubled under a judicious course perseveringly pursued and energetically carried out.

Nov. 1st, 1847.

Brig. General PRICE left Fort Leavenworth, on the 3d inst., for Santa Fe. General PRICE had an escort of forty men, and took out a train of eight wagons.

Let it be distinctly understood that a "day of Thanks-Giving" is not a day of *Fasting*—but a day of *Feasting*. Attend Church in the morning—return thanks to God for the plenty with which our land is blessed—the health to enjoy that plenty—and then go home and enjoy it.